

SHOLEY NO GOOD.

Impeaching Witnesses in the Luetgert Murder Trial.

THE KENOSHA SALOON KEEPER

Who Averted the Stand That He Saw Mrs. Luetgert a Few Days After the Murder is Claimed to Have Been Committed Given a Pretty Hard Name by His Neighbors—A Soap Factory Testimony Gives Strong Rebuttal Evidence. The Phonograph Men Having Fun Out of the Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The testimony in the Luetgert trial to-day was more interesting to the general public than it has been at any time for the last two weeks. The dry technical evidence of the experts gave way to impeachment evidence offered by the state against the witnesses for the defense who had stated on the stand that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen in the vicinity of Kenosha, Wis., a few days after the murder is said to have been committed. Several of those who claimed to have seen the woman around Kenosha fared badly at the hands of their neighbors, and Witness Sholey, the principal witness for the defense, had his character torn to shreds. One of his neighbors who testified against him, said that he did not know what was meant by Sholey's "veracity," but made himself clear in the next breath by adding: "I do know though that Sholey is no good."

Evidence was introduced to show that Luetgert had not put any grease or chipped beef into his vats for making soap on the night of May 1, as his business partner, William Charles, had testified, because it had been all carted away on the morning before. It was also shown that Luetgert had no occasion to make any soap, for when the factory was seized several days after the murder is said to have been committed, a great many bars of soap belonging to him were found in the basement of the factory.

WITNESSES NOT VERY BRIGHT. The reputation of Matt Sholey, who testified he saw Mrs. Luetgert in Kenosha on May 3 and 4, was attacked to-day, and witnesses followed each other upon the witness stand rapidly to say they would not believe Sholey under oath.

Several of the witnesses were not of a high order of intelligence. The word "veracity" flustered one of them completely. This witness would not believe the latter because he had been his partner in a saloon venture, and they had quarreled and dissolved the partnership. William T. Apfel, Andrew Larsen, Peter Barboe, Peter Wagner and other neighbors of the man who was so positive in his identification of a picture of Mrs. Luetgert as the picture of a woman he saw in Kenosha two days after Mrs. Luetgert disappeared, asserted without reservation that they would not believe Sholey under oath. Sharp cross questioning by Attorney Phelan usually brought out the fact that at one time or another the impeaching witnesses had had experienced trouble at the hands of Sholey. Witnesses were called to impeach other witnesses who had testified on behalf of the defendant.

A STRONG FEATURE.

One of the strong features in the rebuttal evidence offered to-day was the evidence of Adam Brinker, a teamster for a soap factory. It was in reference to the tallow, grease and chipped beef which George Elard said he delivered at the factory on May 1, and which William Charles testified was procured as some of the ingredients of soft soap, which was to be made for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning up the big sausage factory, preliminary to its prospective sale to an English syndicate. Brinker said he hauled all the tallow, grease and chipped beef of some 60 pounds— and 150 pounds of bone away from the factory May 1. He explained that it was his duty to do this once each week, usually the last day of the week. He conveyed the material to a soap-making firm, by which he was employed.

"Did you ever see bones, tallow or mixed grease in barrels other than the grease you handled on May 1?" asked Assistant Attorney McEwen. "No. The barrels were all empty that I saw in the factory that day."

"Did you ever put any bones or tallow in the ice house?"

This evidence was considered important as contradicting the story of the defense to the effect that Luetgert had used barrels of grease or tallow in the factory on the night of May 1 in making soft soap. According to the theory of Brinker, there was absolutely no tallow, bones or grease in any of the barrels which are alleged to have been rolled into the basement and afterwards dumped into the middle vat. Brinker added that he knew Mrs. Luetgert quite well, and saw and talked with her prior to her disappearance. He said she talked rationally, and that she did much of her own house work. This latter statement was in contradiction to the story of Mary Smimmering.

DIDN'T REQUIRE SOAP.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Moan was called to the witness stand to state what he found at the Luetgert sausage factory on May 4, when he made the seizure under the foreclosure. He said that he took possession of everything in the grocery store connected with the factory. He found among other things 300 boxes of soap of different brands. This point was brought out to impress upon the jury that Luetgert did not require the soap it is asserted he produced making.

Emma Schminke was recalled to the witness stand, and an effort was made to show by her that all the impeaching evidence that had been produced by the defense on a misunderstanding of her story, on direct examination she had stated that she had seen Luetgert and his wife going toward the sausage factory at 9:30 o'clock the night of May 1. She was asked upon cross examination if she had not testified to seeing Luetgert and his wife on May 23. The witness said she had not. She had said, however, that on the night of May 23 she had met Harry Fiedler and other boys at about 10 o'clock, and that she had met them on the night of May 1, upon which date she had seen Luetgert and his wife. Attorney Phelan showed questions upon the witness relative to her meeting boys at night. Her face became scarlet, and she became angry, and snapped back her replies in a manner that caused even Judge Tuthill, while the spectators smiled broadly.

To-morrow witnesses from Kenosha, Wis., will be called to the stand to relate the stories of persons who have testified positively that they saw Mrs. Luetgert in the Wisconsin town on May

3, 4 and 5. It is expected that these witnesses will be confronted with the woman they mistook for Mrs. Luetgert.

FUN FOR PHONOGRAPH MEN.

The phonograph men are having fun with the Luetgert case. Yesterday afternoon the big sausage maker refused to talk into a phonographic receiver until a contract was made that would insure him 50 per cent of the receipts. It had been agreed by Arnold Luetgert, son of the prisoner, that the Columbia Phonograph Company should have an option of the "talk" for two weeks at \$2,000, and if the company declined to buy at that time, the 50 per cent contract should remain in force. But Luetgert upset all negotiations by refusing to talk.

"Talk is cheap, as a general thing," said he. "But my talk costs money to-day."

Courtland Shaw, manager of the phonograph company, made the following announcement in the phonographic machine, which had been carried to Luetgert's cell: "Adolph L. Luetgert's denial of his guilt, taken in the Cook county jail, October 5, 1897."

Then Luetgert was urged to make his statement in a ten minute talk. "Not on your life," quoth the sausage maker. "If I want the contract made and signed before I say a word in that funnel, I take no man's word for anything. I have been lied to and lied about ever since I've been here."

Luetgert's son tried to persuade his father to talk in the machine. The prisoner turned upon him with: "I'll do nothing of the sort. You are at liberty. I am locked up. I need money, and you bet I'll get it before I speak in that tube."

So the machine was carried away. Late this afternoon matters were patched up, and Luetgert was to have told the story he did not tell upon the witness stand.

The phonograph men have a spicy talk among physicians, reporters and others, taken at the Luetgert factory last Sunday during an experiment which was conducted by Dr. Riese.

SMASHED THE RECORD.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse Makes the Eastern Passage in the Best Time Recorded—New Queen of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A cablegram received from London to-day announces that the new North German Lloyd steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, was sighted passing Scilly Islands light at 10:35 o'clock this forenoon. This announcement makes it quite certain that the leviathan steamer has broken all previous records held to Plymouth and Southampton, and brought the time of passage across the Atlantic to the English channel very close to the much-talked of five days.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse sailed from New York for Plymouth and Bremen on September 30, clearing the bar at 6:02 p. m., and the lightsight twenty minutes later. Allowing four hours for the run from Scilly to Plymouth, she is due there about 2:35 p. m. This will make the time of passage about five days, fifteen hours and thirteen minutes. This is better by eighteen hours and eleven minutes than the time of the Hamburg liner, Fuerst Bismarck, which has held the Plymouth record of six days, nine hours and twenty-four minutes since August, 1895, and the rate of 22 knots, 100 miles per hour, of the American liner, St. Louis, of six days, ten hours and forty minutes, made last month by about thirteen hours, for had she been going to Southampton she would have been due there about 8:30 o'clock this evening. The average rate of speed made on the passage would be about 21.60 knots per hour, with her arrival at Plymouth at the time reckoned. The time here given for the arrival of the big steamer is of course approximate and when she does arrive she may make a still better showing than this.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse on her arrival here on September 26 on her maiden trip made the passage from Southampton in five days, twenty-two hours and thirty-five minutes at an average speed of 22 knots, 100 miles per hour, the Southampton record held by the St. Paul, by one hour, fifty-six minutes.

By smashing the records both eastward and westward, she is now queen of the Southampton course.

YELLOW FEVER.

Another Record Breaking Day at New Orleans—Thirty-nine New Cases—Situation at Other Points of Infection.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Even as early as 6 o'clock this afternoon the day had proven a record breaker, both as to the number of cases and as to the number of deaths that had been reported. The increase of cases to-day was not unexpected.

There were thirty-nine new cases to-day.

Two of the new cases are in Algiers, making seven that have appeared in that suburb. The disease has apparently died out at Ocean Springs.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 6.—The total cases of yellow fever here reached the hundred mark to-day. The actual number to-day at noon was ninety-nine; total deaths to date, nineteen. There were no deaths reported to-day and only four new cases. All the cases are in the old infected district.

EDWARDS, Oct. 6.—Dr. Dunn, of the state board of health, to-night gave out the following report:

There have been sixteen new cases of fever to-day, as follows: Whites, four; colored, twelve.

Total deaths to date, fifteen; total cases to date in town and immediate country, 266; total number convalescent and discharged, 295; total under treatment, 196; seriously ill, eight; with black vomit, one.

White House Visitor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There were many callers at the white house to-day, among them being Secretary Alger, Assistant Secretary Day, Justice Harlan, Senator Shoup, of Idaho; Representatives Sherman, of New York and Marsh, of Illinois; and R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis. William B. Plunkett, of North Adams, Mass., whom President and Mrs. McKinley visited on their recent trip, was the guest of the President at breakfast this morning. Col. John N. Taylor and wife, of East Liverpool, O., who are old friends of the President and Mrs. McKinley, are guests at the white house. They will remain several days. Col. Taylor is one of the largest pottery manufacturers in the country.

Attempted Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—Eight men attempted to rob an express train which they stopped at Evanson siding. They placed dynamite on the express car, but for some reason it refused to explode, and the robbers then escaped the woods.

SEAL CONFERENCE.

Great Britain Declines to Participate in it

WITH RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Represented in the Controversy, but Expresses a Willingness to Confer with the United States Alone—Diplomats Consider the Course of England as Discourteous to Japan and Russia—Canada's Objection to Meeting the Two Great Powers was a Fear of Being Outvoted by Them—The Matter in a Perplexing State.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The officials of the British foreign office have communicated to the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, the final decision that the government of Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Japan and Russia. The British government, however, asserts its willingness to confer with the United States alone, but it insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Bering Sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at the conference. The British government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States, and it is thought probable in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan and the other between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistence, and that until the Canada officials informed the foreign office of Canada's objections to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being outvoted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference with the three other governments.

But for Col. Hay's representations, the first announcement of Great Britain's unwillingness to take part in the conference would have been final, but the United States ambassador so plainly pointed out the unusual character of Great Britain's change of mind at so late a day that some of the foreign office officials decided to reopen the question and have been endeavoring, but unsuccessfully to secure Canada's acquiescence.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, also used his influence in a spirit of friendliness to the United States in efforts to secure the adherence of Great Britain to the original programme.

The diplomats here consider that Great Britain's course was not courteous to Russia and Japan.

Experts who have been investigating the sales of seal skins in London, in order to obtain evidence for the use of the United States at the conference, have proof that 80 per cent of the skins sold by the Canadian companies are those of female seals, and that most of the animals were shot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Mr. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, who is in charge of the interests of the United States in the matter of Bering Sea seal fisheries, said this afternoon that the United States had received no advice confirmatory of the statement that Great Britain had declined to participate in a seal fisheries conference with the United States to which Russia and Japan should be parties.

GERMAN DAY.

Congressman Barthold's Speech at the Nashville Exposition Full of Patriotism—Pittsburgh's Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—German Day was fittingly observed at the exposition to-day. Congressman Barthold spoke as follows:

"It is not my purpose to flatter the Germans at the expense of truth, but is an unquestionable fact that the intrinsic merits of German character and thought have found their real and greatest development on American soil. The beginning is hard for an immigrant, but the German has the advantage of his inborn love of liberty which, having been fettered by a monarchical government, harmonizes so perfectly with our American institutions.

"We all have the same common interests. Whatever benefits our country benefits all, and whatever injures it injures all citizens, no matter where their cradle has stood. No better illustration of the loyalty of German-American sentiment can be found than the fact that they chose for the celebration of German Day an event from American history. Two hundred and fourteen years ago to-day, on October 6, 1683, the vessel Concord landed the first colony of German immigrants in Philadelphia, a colony prompted by the speeches of William Penn in Germany to seek refuge from religious persecution on this side of the Atlantic. This was only sixty years after the landing of his Mayflower and almost a century before the beginning of the revolutionary war, in which Germans played so conspicuous a part. To-day then is really the birthday of German immigration and we celebrate the day as loyal American citizens. Though printed in a so-called foreign language, no more powerful factor for Americanizing immigrants exists to-day than the German-American press, because it acquaints the new comer with our institutions and laws and with the habits and customs of our people. After four years' residence an immigrant acquires the right of citizenship, and thanks to the German press, he is fully qualified to assume it.

"Now let us conduct our bride—Columbia—into the illuminated halls of German genius and show her our nuptial presents. This, her companion says, pointing to an extraordinarily brilliant jewel, 'represents love of liberty.' With this talisman the Germans went in great numbers into the revolutionary war and as Washington's most loyal vassals helped to shake off the tyrannical yoke of the Britons. The same love of liberty prompted them to issue the first remonstrance against slavery ever issued on American soil. And this star-like brilliant is the loyalty of German-Americans towards their adopted country, and respect for its laws and its constitution. Yonder stands clothed in nature's eternal green, a beautiful American flag, symbolizing the Christmas tree, which the German has brought across the ocean as a gift to his bride Columbia.

"Suddenly the happy laughter of children greets Columbia's ear, and she faces a kindergarten which has long ago become a cherished possession of the American people. There was one jewel Columbia found herself. It represented the old German virtue, honesty in public and private life. The German-American workshops at its shrine with

unusual fervor, and visits profound comings upon the head of him who betrays the trust reposed in him by the franchise of a generous people."

Pittsburgh's Celebration.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.—The United German societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny celebrated to-night in a most fitting style the German day in commemoration of the landing of the first German pioneers in Germantown, under the leadership of A. D. Pastorius. A speech was made by Ernst Walter, editor of the Pittsburgh Volksblatt. He said the best interests of the German-Americans will be conserved by a strict upholding of true American principles, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence. In conclusion, he said that the task of the German-Americans was still a very difficult one, especially in regard to the final repulsion of the unjust attacks of the narrow-minded antagonists.

MRS. ATKINSON'S TRIAL

At Last Under way—The Chief Witness for the Prosecution, Camden Sommers, Gives His Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GLENVILLE, W. Va., via WESTON, Oct. 6.—All barriers being removed the trial of Mrs. Atkinson was begun this morning. The preliminary proceedings were brief and a jury was soon empaneled of the representative men of the county, and sworn. The trial opened with the reading of the indictment to the jury by circuit clerk Hardman.

The indictment charges Mrs. Atkinson and Joshua P. Owens, a prominent farmer, with being jointly engaged in a felonious uttering of certain receipts alleged to be forged, and Owens and Mrs. Atkinson are being tried together. The receipts involved in the transaction, of something over \$1,400, were filed by the state as evidence. The state claims that these receipts were written and signed in Judge Camden's name, by Mrs. Atkinson, then Mrs. Camden, some years after Judge Camden's death.

This last allegation is denied by the defense although the fact that the receipts are wholly in the handwriting of Mrs. Atkinson was to-day admitted by her attorneys.

Camden Sommers, on whose evidence the indictment was brought, was the first witness examined by the state.

His evidence was strong against the accused. He described his discovery of the papers, and pointed out his reason for his belief that the papers were forged.

Letters from Owens to Judge Camden were here introduced as evidence in the case for the purpose of showing the non-payment of the money for which the receipts are supposed to have been given. The cross examination of the witness was very rigid, but seemed to leave the statements uncertain. The defense, however, intimates that contradictory evidence will in due time be produced.

Other state witnesses followed Sommers, each of whom detailed conversations, tending to strengthen Sommers' evidence. A night session of the court is being held and the case is proceeding with dispatch.

JUDGE JACKSON'S INJUNCTIONS

Against Collector White—He is not the Proper Person to Enjoin.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—The motion to perpetuate the injunction recently issued by Judge John J. Jackson, enjoining Collector A. B. White, from assigning to duty at the Hannis distillery, any officers other than those already employed there, was set for hearing in the district court to-day.

Berry, Ruckman and Butler, the Democratic officials who are striving to hold their places, were represented by Senator Faulkner and ex-District Attorney Stewart Walker of Martinsburg. Hon. John W. Mason appeared for the commissioner of internal revenue and the collector, and stated that the defendants proposed to file a demurrer to the injunction, and time was asked to prepare the same. Accordingly time was given the defendants to prepare their answer and the case was set for a hearing at Martinsburg on the 15th of the present month.

It seems that Collector White is not properly the person to enjoin as gaugers are commissioned to act, not as the collector's agents, but as agents of the treasury department at Washington.

U. S. Criminal Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—In the United States district court to-day, indictments against the following parties were nolle: Swayne Wilson, Ben Wilson, Sylvester Wilson and Thomas Hickman, United States vs. Jud Hickman, plea of guilty and fine of \$100 and thirty days in jail.

United States vs. George Moore, Webster county, not guilty. United States vs. John Hall, guilty, \$100 fine and thirty days in Braxton jail.

United States vs. Bill Linger, \$100 fine and forty days in Braxton jail. United States vs. Oak Shook, \$100 fine and thirty-five days in Braxton jail. United States vs. John Mack, \$100 fine and thirty days in jail. United States vs. Bob Egan, \$100 fine.

United States vs. Ab Williams, plea of guilty, \$100 fine and forty days in jail. Charles Kenley, plea of guilty, \$100 fine and thirty-five days in jail.

Injunction Made Perpetual.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—In the United States court here to-day, in the case of the injunction against the miners, under which twenty-seven miners were tried here some time ago, and convicted, the demurrer was withdrawn and the injunction made perpetual.

Reduced to the Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Among the Democratic chiefs of divisions reduced to the ranks, by orders issued to-day, is D. W. Gall, of Phillips, W. Va. He is an employee of the sixth auditor's office, and is retained on the rolls as a clerk at \$1,500 per annum.

Called on the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President and Mrs. McKinley this afternoon received the members of the Ladies' Home mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, who are holding their annual conference at Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Senator Teller is president of the society, but in her absence the ladies were presented by Dr. Johnson, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. church, of this city.

FIRE DISASTERS.

Seven Lives Lost in the Burning of the Dormitory

OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Of South Dakota—An Instructor and Young Girls the Victims—The Bodies Burned Beyond All Recognition—Dexter Park Pavilion, Chicago, Destroyed by Fire and Twenty-eight Residences and Stores Damaged—A Number of Men Injured in Fighting the Flames and Many Horses Are Cremated—Fatal Forest Fires.

PLANKINTON, S. D., Oct. 6.—One of the worst disasters in the history of the state, occurred last night, when seven lives were lost by the burning of the girls dormitory, at the State Industrial school. The dead: Tillie Hoper, instructor. Mabel Tobert, aged nine, of Sioux Falls.

Bessie Merby, aged fourteen, of Hot Springs. Ida Warner, aged sixteen, of Watertown.

Christina Bergman, aged eleven, of Yankton. Nellie Johnson, aged thirteen, of Grafton, N. D.

Lillian West, aged eleven, of Sioux Falls.

The burned structure was of wood, three stories in height, and was but recently completed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The watchman saw the flames bursting from the upper windows while he was in a building some distance away. There was no fire fighting apparatus at the school, and the building being over a mile from town, no aid could be rendered.

In a short time the entire annex was enveloped in flames, and in less than twenty minutes from the time fire was seen the building was destroyed. Nothing whatever was saved. There were about twenty-five other persons in the school, who escaped in their night clothes, with the greatest difficulty.

Search for the bodies was commenced as soon as possible and late this afternoon all had been recovered and were immediately buried. Each was burned beyond recognition. The loss on the building is \$35,000.

FANNED BY WIND.

Flames Destroy Dexter Park Pavilion

Chicago—Other Buildings Damaged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Fanned by a strong wind from the west, a fire which broke out in the Dexter Park pavilion at the Union Stock Yards, this afternoon, spread to the district between Halstead street and Union avenue, and Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, demolishing business houses and residences.

The worst sufferers among the residents were those living along Halstead street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Business houses and residences alike, all of them frame structures, furnishing ready material for the flames, which raged from three o'clock until 5, and then yielded to the vigorous work of the fire department. The total damage to the Dexter Park pavilion is estimated at more than \$50,000, but it may exceed that sum as the exact number of horses burned in the fire is not known and a calculation of the amount of feed stored in the pavilion is also yet to be made.

A number of persons were injured during the fight with the flames and one man, according to an employee of the stock yards, was burned to death. Injured: Patrick Casey, employee of stock yards; not seriously. Maurice Maloney, fireman, overcome by smoke and heat, will recover. P. F. Shearn, broken leg. Henry W. Walsh, employee of stock yards, slightly burned.

W. Donahue, fireman, injured by falling timber, will recover.

The Dexter Park Pavilion stands only a few yards southwest of the main horse market, which is an immense frame affair covered by a huge dome. The pavilion contained five hundred horses, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were rescued. The flames spread so rapidly that not all of them could be saved, but it is not thought that many were destroyed.

The chief loss resulting from the fire is as follows: Dexter Park Pavilion, consisting of eight barns, \$50,000. Armour & Company's sheds, near pavilion, \$500. Feed in pavilion, \$5,000.

Freight cars belonging to the Union Stock Yards and the Transit Company, and the Chicago & Alton railroad, \$1,000. Twenty-eight residences and stores were damaged by the flames, the loss in each particular instance being small.

The damaged buildings include all those between 4001 to 4403 Halstead street, and one building in the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth street escaping damage. The other buildings, whose occupants suffered by fire or water, or both, were 4300, 4305, 4310, 4316, 4363, 4401 Emerald avenue and 848 Forty-fourth street. In these buildings as in those on Halstead street, the individual loss was small, in no case going over \$500, and many of them less than \$200.

Big Smelting Works Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Guggenheim smelting works, at Perth Amboy, N. J., were destroyed by fire last night and the loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. The property of the smelting works is about thirty acres in area. Flames shot up from the smelting room and the hundred workmen fled for their lives. The fire gained much rapid headway that before half the firemen were on the scene the buildings were enveloped in flames. The smelting works were the largest of the kind in the country. Yesterday Mr. Guggenheim went to the insurance agent to renew his policies and it is thought the loss is fully covered. The cause of the fire is not known.

Eighteen Business Houses Burned.

MEDORA, Ill., Oct. 6.—A fire has broken out at 3 a. m. in the rear of Robbins' hardware store spread rapidly and in two hours had destroyed that building and seventeen adjoining, practically wiping out the business portion of the town and causing an estimated loss of \$100,000; insurance one-half. The principal losses are as follows: J. Robbins, \$6,000; Bank of Medora, \$8,000; T. A. Loomis, \$6,000; A. Steed, \$7,000. Several persons were more or less seriously burned and bruised while trying to rescue goods from the stores. Among them are: C. W. Lietert, severely burned on

hand; W. T. Roach, hands burned; W. F. Keller, severely burned about the face; Joe Brennan, hurt by falling piano; E. E. Peeble, bruised and burned; and Dr. J. E. Walton, cut by flying glass.

DETROIT OPERA HOUSE BURNED

Together with a Ten Story Business House Adjoining it.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—The Detroit opera house is afire and will probably be destroyed or so badly damaged that rebuilding will be necessary.

Within fifteen minutes after starting the building was a roaring furnace. While the fire apparatus was preparing to throw water the flames spread to the upper stories of a ten-story building facing on Gratiot avenue, occupied by Leonard & Carter's furniture establishment and Marvin's music house.

In less than a half hour the ten-story brick building on Gratiot avenue, occupied by the H. Leonard Furniture Company, was enveloped in flames and it will be a total loss. The opera house faced a small triangular park opposite the city hall. Flames have communicated in places to the row of buildings along the east side of Woodward avenue between the theater and Gratiot avenue. The firemen are endeavoring to save all these and the wind fortunately is in the opposite direction.

Canadian Villages Wiped Out.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6.—Four bodies have been recovered near South Indian, as the result of the forest fires. They are those of Mrs. Levielle, Miss Stiles, her sister, and Mrs. Levielle's two children. The women rushed from their house to escape to the clearing, but the smoke surrounded them and they lost their way and ran into the flames. Two or three houses are all that is left of a once thriving village at South Indian. Two houses and a hotel are all that remain of Casselman. The village of Cheney is obliterated.

Forest Fires in Michigan.

CAIRO, Mich., Oct. 6.—Forest fires are raging south and east of Kingston. Several farm houses and barns have been burned and great excitement prevails, as a change of the wind would place Kingston in imminent danger. The village of Wilmet is also surrounded by fire and will surely burn unless help is given. The exhausted residents, who have been desperately fighting the fire day and night.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 6.—The house of Peter Brewer, near Northeast, was burned yesterday morning, and William Tarr and Francis Witherow were burned to death.

SPANISH CABINET

Decides to Grant Autonomy to Cuba. Demonstration in Honor of Weyler.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—At a cabinet council meeting to-night, the government decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain and to continue the campaign as long as may be necessary.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—In spite of Captain General Weyler's prohibition, a notable demonstration took place here to-day in his honor. The bourse was closed, as were also the principal stores and manufactories. All the main streets were gaily decorated. The various processions united at Central Park, and moved together to the Plaza Park, in front of the captain general's palace, where as many as 20,000 people were gathered. Several bands discoursed patriotic music. The plaza and thoroughfares leading into it were densely crowded. A number of deputations went to the palace, where Captain General Weyler received them. They assured him that it was the desire of all the loyal inhabitants of the island that he should continue at the head of the government and carry on the campaign against the insurgents. They also expressed "confidence that the Madrid government was inspired with the same high designs for the welfare of the country to withdraw the illustrious chief who had subjugated the insurrection."

Captain General Weyler, after thanking the deputations for their assurances, said:

"I believe the war should be ended with war here as everywhere else and not with shameful dealings, disgraceful to any nation, and all the more so in view of the terrible condition of the rebels. I have followed the policy of the illustrious Canovas. I would like to please those who are to-day demonstrating in my honor by remaining in Cuba, but the delicate position in which I have been placed has compelled me to-day to request the government to dispose of my position in whatever way it may think convenient."